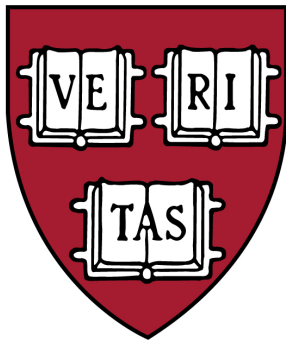


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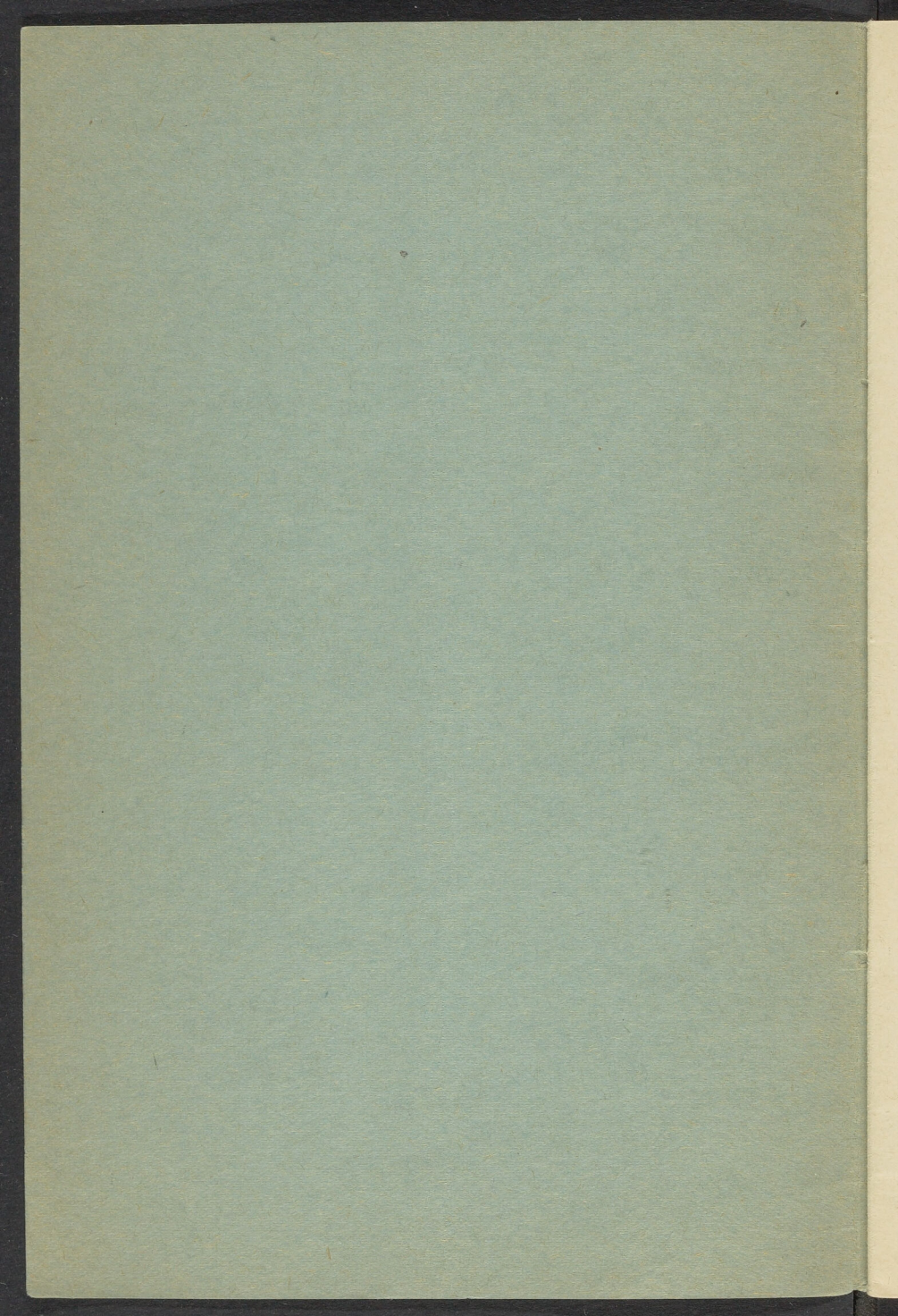
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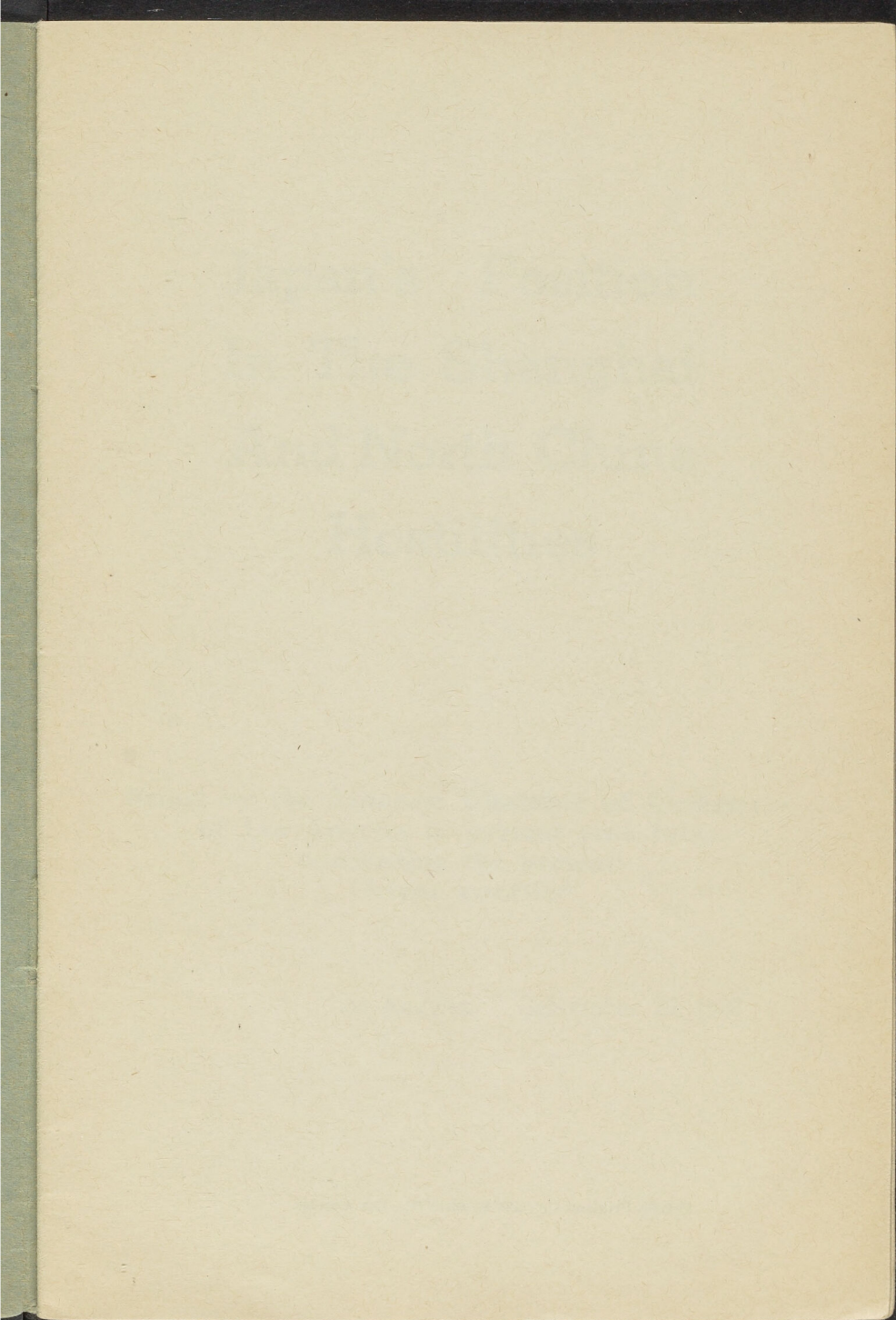


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**Japan's Position
In The Shanghai
And North China
Hostilities**



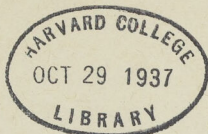


Pacific Printing Co., 233 E. First St., Los Angeles.

Japan's Position In The Shanghai And North China Hostilities

**Issued by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce
of Los Angeles to present true facts
concerning the present
Orient conflict**

Los Angeles September 25, 1937



A Word To Our

We owe America a debt of deep gratitude.

We are grateful for the privilege we are enjoying living in this great republic.

We are vitally concerned with lasting and permanent peace on the mighty Pacific. We believe the same sentiment is echoed by all right thinking Americans. We are keenly interested in the furtherance of friendly relations between America and Japan. We are in full accord with the "Good Neighbor Policy" of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

We conscientiously believe that it is our duty to promote and cultivate friendship, good will, and harmony between Americans and Japanese; one of the objects of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles is to secure and retain the friendship, confidence and good will of all Americans. We are happy to state that the traditional friendship existing for nearly a century has of late been strengthened by the steady increase of commerce and mutually profitable trade relations between America and Japan. Incidentally the balance of trade is in favor of the United States. We do not want this happy situation interrupted by misunderstandings of any kind whatsoever.

We regret extremely the present Sino-Japanese conflict. Moreover, we regret that some Americans seem

American Friends

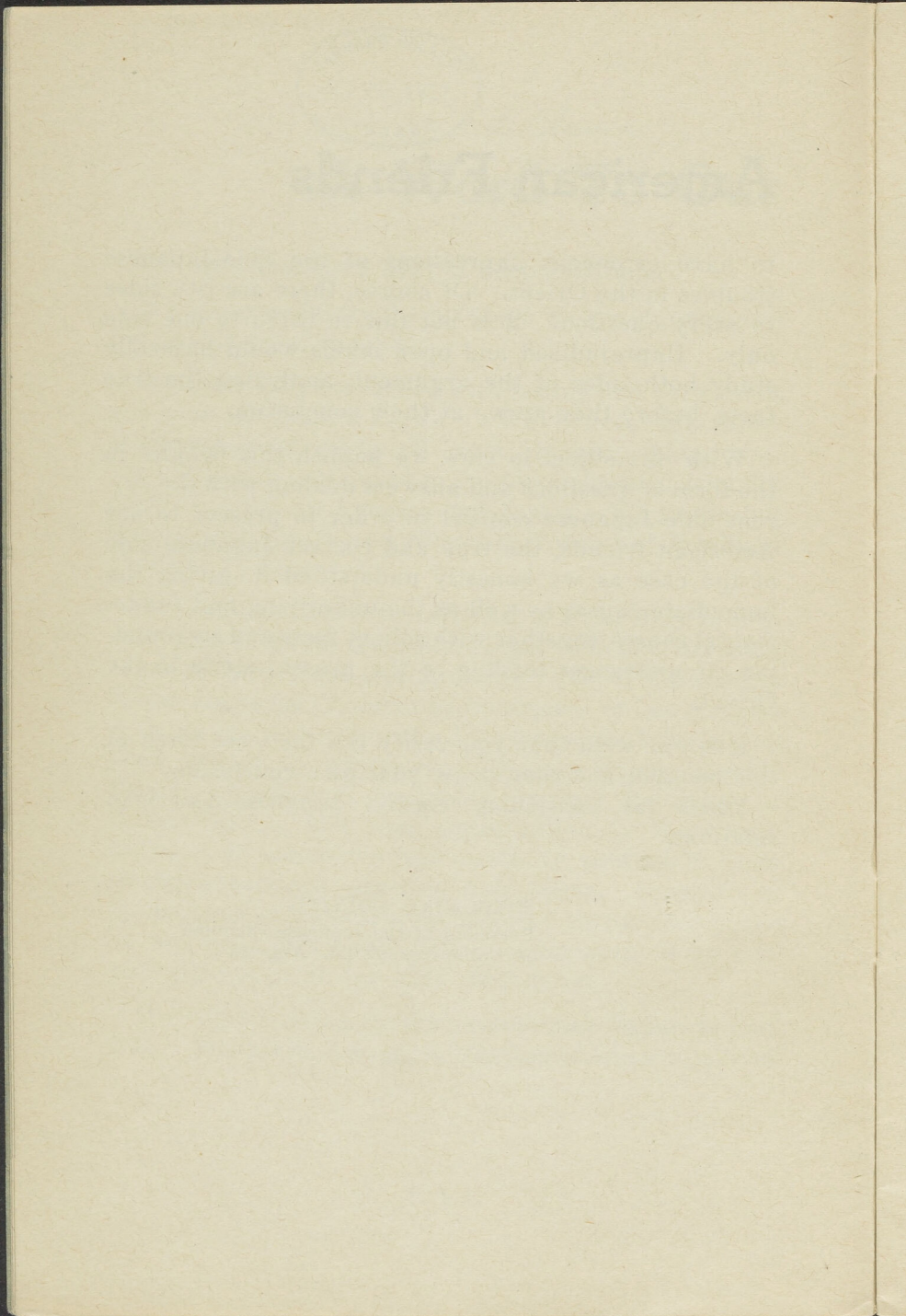
to have erroneous impressions of the Sino-Japanese troubles in the Orient. Of course, there are two sides to every question. It is not fair to listen to one side only. Unprejudiced and open minds would naturally study both sides of the argument, analyzing the true facts, before they arrive at their conclusion.

With this object in view we publish this booklet in the form of questions and answers dealing with the current Sino-Japanese conflict in order to present to our American friends, the true and correct Japanese side of the case as we honestly understand it, giving the immediate causes as well as the underlying and fundamental causes, together with salient facts and surrounding circumstances leading to the present strife in the Orient.

It is our wish that you verify the facts set forth in this booklet, and then draw your own conclusion.

Yours for continuing cordial Japanese-American relations,

MITSUHIKO SHIMIZU
President of the Japanese Chamber
of Commerce of Los Angeles



Preface

The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America in its first paragraph used the phrase;

“a decent respect for the opinions of mankind causes us to set forth the reasons which bring about this separation”

By the same token “a decent respect for the opinions of mankind” causes us to bring forth presentation of the true facts and background concerning the present Sino-Japanese difficulties in the Far East.

It is not our purpose to present a detailed historical volume of great length showing the background that brought about such Chinese situations as the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, the Manchurian incident, the Shanghai Incident of 1932, and the current unpleasant situation, but rather to answer briefly the questions that are being asked today by those un-informed of the real situation in the Orient.

1894

Received of the Hon. Secy of the Interior
the sum of \$100.00 for the purchase of
land for the purpose of establishing a
reservation for the benefit of the
Indians of the tribe of the
State of California.
This receipt is given in full for the
sum of \$100.00 and no other receipt
is required.
Witness my hand and the seal of the
Department of the Interior at
Washington, D. C. this 1st day of
January, 1894.
John W. Foster, Secy of the Interior

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS AMERICA IS ASKING

WHY IS JAPAN FIGHTING CHINA?

Japan is faced with the menace of an otherwise friendly Chinese people who have been goaded into war against Nippon and her people by a highly systematized anti-Japanese educational campaign fostered by the Communist element now within the Nanking government as well as her armed forces.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF HOSTILITIES

What started the Sino-Japanese Conflict in North China?

The firing by Chinese soldiers on a small unit of Japanese troops near Marco Polo bridge, southwest of Peiping, (formerly Peking) on the night of July 7, 1937, when the Japanese troops were engaged in maneuvers on their usual grounds.

DID JAPAN PROVOKE HOSTILITIES?

No! In the July 7th incident, Chinese soldiers in North China fired upon Japanese troops engaged in night maneuvers in the vicinity of the Marco Polo bridge at a point 7 miles southwest of Peiping. Japanese troops were forced to take defensive measures and immediately opened negotiations with Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, military civil governor of Hopei province for a peaceful settlement without involving international proportions.

Japan waited until July 26, for proper reconsideration through frequent negotiations. However, on July 25, just as the Japanese forces on board 40 trucks were returning to their barracks, they were showered with machine-gun fire killing and wounding more than a score of Japanese soldiers. Other outbreaks against the Japanese forces in different parts of North China finally forced Japan to take proper defensive measures.

WHY WERE JAPANESE TROOPS THERE?

By what right were these Japanese Troops in Chinese territory?

By right of the Final Protocol following the Boxer Rebellion signed at Peking, September 7, 1901, and by subsequent treaties.

LEGALITY OF MANEUVERS

Have the Japanese troops the right to maneuver in Chinese territory?

Yes, such maneuvers are classified as righteous acts, not only from the treaties mentioned above, but are positively stipulated in the note exchanged between China and Japan concerning the restoration of Tientsin, July 12, 1903.

TROOP MAINTENANCE IN CHINA

Is Japan the only nation permitted to maintain troops in China?

No, this right was accorded all the leading powers following the Boxer Rebellion.

AMERICA'S ARMED FORCES IN CHINA

Has the United States been maintaining armed forces in China?

Yes, America has had troops stationed in the Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin areas and other strategic points in North China, necessary for protection of American life and property.

NUMBER OF TROOPS THERE

What is the average number of troops maintained each by United States, Japan, France and Great Britain?

Approximately 1500 in normal times, with right to increase as necessary, a privilege invoked by the U. S. when 1435 additional marines from San Diego, Calif. were recently landed in Shanghai.

NAVAL REPRESENTATION IN FAR EAST

Do foreign naval vessels patrol the Chinese coast, its rivers and harbors and how many does the United States keep normally in these waters?

A survey made in February 1936 by the Municipal Authority of the International Settlement, Shanghai, of which the representation was largely British, from which figures given above were taken, estimates 47 American warships patrolling the Chinese Coast, including those which belong to naval stations outside Chinese territory.

JAPAN'S PLANS REGARDING CHINA

What does Japan intend to do?

Japan only seeks to obtain a reconsideration from China in her method of unifying her nation by using anti-Japanese campaigns as a means to attaining her main objective of uniting China.

WHAT DOES SHE WANT OF CHINA?

A unified strong China able to develop her own resources and thus work with Japan and Manchoukuo for the establishment of a strong economic alliance in the Orient for the general welfare of all three nations.

DOES JAPAN WANT A PART OF CHINA?

No. Japan cannot afford with her limited finances any part of any new territory. Even if North China becomes an independent state free of the Communistic National government, it would mean an outlay of 200 million yens annually and the expense of stationing six army divisions. Nippon could not afford it, even if she desired this, which she certainly does not.

DOES JAPAN SEEK TO WIPE OUT FOREIGN INTERESTS IN CHINA?

Japan has no intentions of violating the rights of the foreign interests in China, rather it is her intention to provide for a greater outlet for bigger commercial relationships through an awakened China able to protect her borders from the influx of Communism. China's developed resources mean greater purchasing power from all nations.

FIRST SHOTS INSPIRED BY HATRED

Was the firing on the Japanese troops at Marco Polo bridge authorized by the Central Government at Nanking?

No, it was entirely an irresponsible action by soldiers of the 37th division of the 29th army, and a result of the anti-Japanese hatred campaign that General Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking government have been waging on Chinese minds for several years, in the schools, in the cantonments, in the churches, in fact everywhere in China.

UNIFYING CHINA BY JAPANESE HATRED

What is the object of Chiang Kai-shek's continuous hymn of hatred against the Japanese?

For the purpose of the unification of China with a single central thought, and to establish more firmly his own dictatorship in the Orient.

CHINESE TAUGHT TO HATE ALL FOREIGNERS

Is this campaign of hatred in China limited only to Japanese?

No, the Nanking government is stirring up hatred against all foreigners picturing to the Chinese that they have always been an oppressed nation, and that all the leading powers have always wronged them.

AMERICANS AMONG THE HATED

Is America among the powers against which the Nanking Government has tried to stir up animosity?

Yes, this is definitely shown in the school books issued to Chinese students by the Nanking Government.

WOULD OUST FOREIGNERS FROM SHANGHAI

Has the Nanking government attempted to arouse hostility to the foreigners in Shanghai's International Settlement, and over the British leases at Hongkong?

Yes, textbooks issued by the Chiang Kai-shek faction suggest a national revolution to oust Americans, British, French, Italians and others from the International Settlement at Shanghai, and they claim that Britain's domination of the island of Hongkong is unlawful and should be ended.

JAPAN'S ATTEMPTS AT PEACE

Could not the incident of the firing on Japanese troops by Chinese soldiers at Marco Polo Bridge been settled with peaceful negotiations?

Yes, Japan tried to seek such settlement with local authorities in North China, such as the commanding generals of the troops, the mayor of Tientsin and the chief of the Public Safety Bureau of Hopei, and

negotiations for a speedy reconciliation were happily on the way, when the Nanking government denied authority to local councils, and began pouring Central government troops into North China in heavy numbers.

CHINESE DISREGARD TRUCE

Did the negotiations being conducted between local authorities and military chieftains in North China with the Japanese leaders constitute a truce and prevent the Chinese soldiers from further anti-Japanese demonstrations and attacks?

No, only a few hours after agreement of truce had been reached, a Japanese officer sent to treat with Chinese troops at Lukouchiao was fired upon, and from then on Japanese were the subject of attack and villification.

JAPAN'S NEED TO PROTECT HER OWN

Why did the Tokyo Government then decide to send more troops into North China?

It was absolutely necessary to protect the small garrison already there and the large population of Japanese nationals there from what might happen with the heavy influx of Chinese soldiers and anti-Japanese demonstrations stirred up by the Nanking government. With North China adjacent to Manchou-

kuo, and with thousands of Japanese settled in the Hopei-Chahar districts, pursuing of an anti-Japanese and anti-Manchoukan policy by China would bring on constant friction and collision if not war itself that would be intolerable and ruinous for both Japan and China. This fact was recognized by China when the Hopei-Chahar Political Council came into being in an agreement concluded in 1935 by which certain special rights were accorded Japan and the armies of the Central Chinese Government were instructed to refrain from entering the Peiping-Tientsin area in the province of Hopei.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE JEOPARDIZE JAPANESE IN CHINA

Is it really necessary for Japan to send large bodies of troops to protect her nationals in China?

Yes, now that General Chiang Kai-shek has ceased fighting the Communists and is trying to unite China on a 'Hate-Japan' policy, it is most vital, particularly since the Communist armies are uniting with the Central Government armies and Japan's old enemy Bolshevik Russia is encouraging the Chinese in the move.

TREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

Is it not true that foreigners in China have been free from molestation since the signing of the protocol

following the Boxer Rebellion?

It is most certainly not true. Foreigners have been kidnapped, murdered, tortured, robbed and humiliated, women ravished, foreign homes, schools, hospitals, consulates, and places of business looted, burned and destroyed by Chinese soldiers, since the Boxer protocol.

NO STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Was this with the approval of the Chinese Government?

Naturally not, but there never has been and there never will be a central Chinese government strong enough to control the roving bands of bandits, those armies which swear allegiance only to the war lords in the districts in which they operate, the Communist armies, who scoff at rights of private property, and those inspired by the anti-foreign spirit of old China recently revived by General Chiang Kai-shek in order for him to become an all-supreme dictator.

Can actual incidents where foreigners, other than the hundreds of Japanese residents and soldiers who have been attacked in recent years, be cited?

Reading of the following sworn statements from high British and American governmental and religious authorities may convince you of the constant danger to foreigners residing in China and the need for Japan, whose nationals understand how to deal with the races of Asia, to act in policing the Orient.

**STATEMENT OF SIR AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN
IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,**

"I am in a position to supplement my statement of the other day by facts derived in part, directly from British sources, and in part from information supplied to His Majesty's Minister in Peking by American and Japanese representatives. The looting was carried out by soldiers in uniform belonging to formations under the command of General Cheng Chien... foreign women, including Mrs. Giles, the wife of His Majesty's Consul-General were thoroughly searched and rudely stripped of valuables. Many had their clothes torn off them, and two American women were saved from attempted violation. These facts can be established by sworn depositions..."

MARCH 30, 1927

SWORN STATEMENT BY MRS. GILES, THE
WIFE OF THE BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL
AT NANKING, ISSUED AS BRITISH
FOREIGN OFFICE PAPER,

"Three soldiers at once seized me, tore rings off my fingers, inflicting considerable pain, and snatched brooch in my dress and chain from the neck, also watch and bracelet from the wrist. They took shoes from my feet and felt to see if there was anything in my stocking. They treated me with great brutality. Mrs. Robert and Mrs. Blake were treated in the same manner. At one time men came in with executioner's sword, and held it within an inch of my husband's throat. Another man brandished a carving knife. Others attempted to tear clothes from myself and other ladies in the party . . ."

MARCH 30, 1927

STATEMENT REGARDING THE NANKING
OUTRAGE, MADE BY LEADING
CHURCHMEN

"In order that the American public may know the facts regarding the Nanking outrage, we, the undersigned American citizens and residents of Nanking who were present when the outrages against foreign lives and property were committed in that city on

March 24, desire to make a public statement. Out of our own first hand experience and observation we unequivocally affirm that these outrages were committed by armed Nationalist soldiers in uniform who acted with the knowledge and approval of their superior officers. These outrages consisted not only in the looting of foreign homes, consular offices, schools, hospitals and places of business, but also in the burning of foreign homes and schools; in deliberate murder; in twice shooting and seriously wounding a young American woman; in shooting at and attempting to kill foreign men, women and children; in the attempted rape of American women; and in other shocking indignities to foreign women too indecent to be published. To many of such we can bear the sworn testimony of eye-witnesses; and numerous other cases have been proven beyond the last shadow of a doubt. From the statements of many of the Nationalist soldiers made to us and from the testimony of Chinese friends, it is an established fact that they entered Nanking with definite license, if not instructions, to rob and kill foreigners. From the actions of the troops it was evident that their plan was to loot foreign buildings, force the occupants to disclose the location of their valuables, strip them of their clothing, and maltreat them at will. Some of us were told both by these soldiers themselves and also by Chinese friends who

helped us to find places of concealment, that we should surely be killed. It is our conviction that the firing from the naval vessels prevented the murder of many foreigners who were caught in the city. It was immediately after the shelling was begun by American and British ships that bugles were sounded and the soldiers ceased their systematic work of destruction, thus demonstrating that they were under the control of higher military officers. These are all incontrovertible facts.

It now seems well established, in the opinion of both Chinese and foreigners, that those responsible for these outrages are of the Communist wing of the Nationalist Government which is dominated and directed by Russian Bolshevist advisers. They are the enemies not only of foreign interests in China but also of China's truest welfare, and it is our belief that unless checked they will make impossible the realization of an orderly and unified Government. We have always been in deepest sympathy with genuine Chinese national aims, we have passed, we maintain this sympathy. For this and in spite of the fearful experience through which reason we are appalled as we think of the inevitable consequences to China and the world, if the destructive forces which are now determining the policy of

the nationalist Government are not restrained."

Signed: A. J. BOWEN, LL. D. Methodist Episcopal Mission, and
President of Nanking University.

P. F. PRICE, D. D., Southern Prebysterian Mission.

DONALD W. RICHARDSON, Southern Prebysterian
Mission.

W. R. WILLIAMS, Friends Mission.

C. A. MATTI, Friends Mission.

JOHN H. REISNER, Northern Presbyterian Mission.

J. C. THOMSON, Northern Presbyterian Mission.

C. STANLEY SMITH, Northern Presbyterian Mission.

HARRY CLEMONS, Northern Presbyterian Mission.

G. W. LOOS, Jr., Northern Presbyterian Mission.

L. J. OWEN, Treasurer of University of Nanking.

EDWIN MARX, Disciples of Christ Mission.

L. B. RIDGELY, D.D., American Episcopal Mission.

W. P. ROBERTS, American Episcopal Mission.

J. G. MAGER, American Episcopal Mission.

C. L. PICKENS, Jr., American Episcopal Mission.

N. D. GIFFORD, Jr., American Episcopal Mission.

THE SHANGHAI OUTBREAK

What transferred the scene of the conflict to Shanghai?

The ruthless murder of a Japanese naval officer heading a landing party was the 'straw that broke the camel's back' on top of scores of killings, attacks, mutilations, humiliations and insults by the Chinese, plus invading by Chinese armies of the de-militarized zone created around Shanghai by the truce of 1932 of more than 20,000 Chinese soldiers. This 'peace' zone as agreed upon by Japan and China following the Shanghai incident of 1932 was supposed to run 40 miles north and south of Shanghai and 15 miles west from the Whangpoo River.

JAPAN NOT FIGHTING CHINESE PEOPLE

Are the Japanese at war with the Chinese?

No, the Japanese government has no quarrel with the Chinese people as a whole. It is merely concerned with fighting the Chiang-Kai-shek faction now in control of the Nanking government that is responsible for the anti-Japanese policy now in effect. Japan is determined to eradicate such a policy and to protect not only its own nationals within Chinese borders but to make China a safe place for the nationals of all civilized nations. Japan's own future demands a peaceful China, capable of developing its own marvelous resources.

JAPAN HAS NO DREAM OF CONQUEST

Is it true that Japan is in reality waging a war of aggression seeking to absorb and annex more territory in North China to become a part of or a protectorate of the Empire of Japan?

Such a statement is absolutely false. Japan's future plans are for an economic nation, a manufacturing country, which will make available for cities and factories and residences lands which have been used for farm products. Japan's farming products and raw materials can be supplied by Manchoukuo, China and other Asiatic nations. Japan's plan is to build up an economic structure with Manchuokuo.

We repeat that for North China to be set up as an independent country would cost Japan 200,000,000 yen annually and necessitate several divisions of soldiers there to maintain order. Even if Japan were so disposed the resources of that territory would not justify such an outlay.

COMMUNISM MENACES ENTIRE WORLD

What is Japan's greatest problem in China?

To combat the menace of Communism. For years Japan has been battling the inroads of this lawless doctrine successfully and has its threats within the Japanese empire almost entirely eradicated, but if Communism is permitted to dominate China, it will spread

like wild-fire throughout all Asia, and soon cross the Pacific to the Americas.

Writing in a San Francisco newspaper, Walter W. Cribbins, an American business man of the Northern California metropolis, says:

“Has it ever occurred to you that if Japan fails to dominate China that all Asia will become communistic?—And if Russia, China and Japan become communistic, that the entire world is doomed to centuries of decadence. Japan is fighting a battle to save the world from destruction and she is being condemned for her activity because of her inability to explain to the world the reasons for her actions.”

HISTORY WILL JUSTIFY JAPAN

But the Japanese believe that history will reveal the real truth, and justice of Japan's attitude in the present situation, despite the press dispatches that seem to show China's side alone. With the events taking place in Chinese territory where Chinese authorities for years have had the ear of foreign correspondents it is only natural they should be able to put across their propaganda to enlist public sympathy. The bad boy always appears more appealing than the teacher about to discipline him.

CHURCH BOMBINGS BLAMED ON JAPANESE

Is it true that the Japanese have dropped bombs on missions and churches in China disregarding rights of neutrals and noncombatants?

Such reports are mainly part of the propaganda that is being circulated by the Nanking government. Japanese officers have orders to use all care to avoid such happenings and such incidents could only happen when Chinese snipers have established themselves in such institutions, when Chinese are using such buildings and locations for storing munitions and implements of warfare and when it is definitely known Chinese soldiers are hiding under neutral banners.

MANY CHINESE FAVORABLE TO JAPAN

Are the Chinese united in their hatred of Japan?

No. On the contrary, many Chinese generals and leaders feel that Japan is in the right but naturally are unable to reveal their true feelings. In Manchoukuo and in certain northern provinces the natives have welcomed the presence of Japanese troops feeling that their being there would keep the bandits and persecutions of localized governments and war lords at a minimum. Most Chinese prefer to keep their money in Japanese or other foreign controlled banks.

CHINESE NATIONALS PROTECTED IN JAPAN

How does the treatment of Chinese nationals in Japan compare with that of Japanese nationals in China?

To the best of our knowledge there are some 20,000 Chinese in Japan, and the Mayor of Tokyo gave most explicit orders to the Police that Chinese residents were to receive fullest protection and all possible courtesy. No incident of harm coming to a Chinese resident has been reported.

JAPANESE NATIONALS OUTRAGED IN CHINA

Japanese nationals in China have been murdered, wounded, mutilated, their homes destroyed, and subjected to all sorts of outrages. Although nationals of other nations have received the same treatment, it has been in much less degree than that accorded the Japanese.

INTERVENTION WOULD PROLONG CONFLICT

Would it be wise for America, Great Britain, France and other powerful nations to intervene in the present Sino-Japanese conflict as suggested by Dictator Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang Kai-shek?

No, it would only create international complications, aggravate the situation and prolong the conflict, making more difficult the job Japan has to do in straighten-

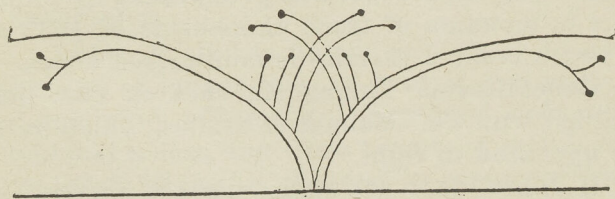
ing out the Chinese situation. Just as the United States feels confident of successfully taking care of international differences on the American continents, so does Japan feel herself best equipped to deal with the international problems of the Orient.

Diplomatic channels have failed, so Japan was obliged to resort to force of arms.

JAPAN UNITED IN PRESENT CONFLICT

Should Bolshevik Russia join China in fighting Japan, would Japan then deem it advisable for the United States, Great Britain, Germany and other powers to intervene?

It is the feeling of every man, woman and child in the Japanese empire that Japan can muster sufficient man power, equipment, and finances to meet any emergency that may arise in the Orient regardless of what nations might ally themselves with China.



14 POINTS TO

In summarizing disturbance

1. This is not a war of conquest, but an expedition of reprisal somewhat similar to that punitive expedition conducted by the United States against Pancho Villa in Mexico some twenty years ago.

2. Japan was compelled to take protective and defensive measures in China for her own self-preservation.

3. Japan has positively no territorial ambition in China.

4. China is a peculiar country, lacking in a strong central government, and nations of the world have found it imperative that they keep troops stationed there to protect lives and property of their respective nationals.

5. Anti-foreign education, particularly anti-Japanese education has been systematically conducted in China by the Nanking government, a vital contributing factor to the current strife.

6. The present conflict was precipitated by Chinese soldiers in violation of truce agreements of 1932 and 1935 which created certain de-militarized zones.

7. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is now definitely allied with the Communist armies, which he formerly appeared to fight.

8. If Japan does not stamp out the Communistic Menace in China, it will spread to all Asia and across the shores of the Pacific to take America by storm.

9. Japan is NOT fighting the 400,000,000 Chinese people, but is fighting the Chinese war lords, who are

REMEMBER

the present in the Orient

semi-bandits and Dictator Chiang Kai-shek.

Japan was compelled to take protective and defensive measures in China for her own self-preservation.

10. Japan is doing her best to safeguard lives and property of foreigners in China.

11. Japan has no intention of instituting a 'closed door' in Asia. On the contrary she expects by teaching China to develop its own resources to the fullest to create new markets for all nations there and to make China safe for every nationality to visit and do business.

12. Japan's sole aim is to bring about permanent co-operation between Japanese and Chinese so that they may live side by side as good neighbors, but peace can never be maintained and assured without eradicating anti-foreign and anti-Japanese agitation in China.

13. Intervention by other nations will only prolong the disturbance.

14. Least of all has Japan any desire to destroy property or endanger lives of neutral nationals. Her army and navy officers are instructed definitely on this national policy, and when reports of such incidents are reported, it can be credited to erroneous Chinese propaganda, or if based on facts, to locations being used by Chinese soldiers as garrisons or machine gun nests, or where munitions are being carried or stored under protection of neutral flags.

REMEMBER

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